

This vacillation and indecision of the

...he has really been unable to compre

their philosophy, or from the want of
real principle and indifference to truth,
as with that species of cunning which
elevates a certain class of lawyers,
to ride both theories, for the purpose
of securing his reelection.

His cant about "Honest Old Abe" was at
musing; it then became ridiculous, but
it is absolutely criminal.

Honesty signifies nothing, unless there is a
willingness to wield the power. In the lan-
guage of Wendell Phillips, "who cares for
honesty of the President unless he be ex-

It is not honesty but capacity that is needed. The nation again places in the hands of one man-in-chief the lives of all its armed men, and all its material wealth, and I want a better guarantee than the anteaters of our secular President furnish, that his power will be wielded ably, efficiently, and solely, for the perpetuity of the Union. I would Mr. Lincoln be forced upon the party in defiance of the better judgment of the Republican party, and the Democratic be jocosely in planning a candidate for

execution of the war upon the first above indicated (which is their), Mr. Lincoln will be most unambiguously defeated, unless he should be in an evil hour to use the military in his hands by suppressing the free elections in the loyal States. A victory by the sword would be no victory, lamentable defeat to the friends of liberty.

convention of patriots, if wise, will nominate for the Presidency a military

the actual command of an army, much the commander-in-chief, who now has less than half a million soldiers under his command, and, if necessary to success might have a million before the next Presidential election.

It is a temptation, to a military candidate to use the sword to secure his own election is the warnings of history too imminent for the American people ever voluntarily to consent to so hazardous an experiment before in our history has such a

tion of high qualities then required
be needed in the administration of the
ment for the next four years.

war has created a debt the magnitude
which is astounding to consider. The in-
alone will oppress the people for years
; and at the same time the means of dis-
ing the debt will, by the necessary op-
os of the war, have been fearfully weak-
ed.

So many hundreds of thousands of
have been called from their industrial
ties never to return to them; so much
material, worth the cost of the war,

great staples land waste; indeed the labor system has been perverted or dis-
sized!
recover the nation from this state of utter
ation and restore it to its wonted pro-
will demand an order of intelligence
is bestowed upon but few men in any
ry at the same time, and the mightiest
et in our land might well tremble in
ing such responsibility. We want in
oming President an advanced thinker,

man profoundly versed in political and
 science, one who fully comprehends
 spirit of the age in which we live.

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE UNION STATE
 CONVENTION WHICH MET IN LOUISVILLE
 THE 15TH OF MARCH, 1861.**

Resolved, That this Convention approve and
 be the principles embodied in the plat-
 form upon Federal affairs adopted by
 general Assembly of this Commonwealth
 late session, hereby affirming the same,
 and resolutions as follows:

resolved. That our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, can only be met by the sword; and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress and startling usurpations of power by the executive, which we cannot but expect can be corrected by the ballot-box. To do as well as principle, requires that Congress shall await the process of reform, which is not sure, and refrain from all unlawful unconstitutional acts which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country; we invoke the aid of all patriotic men in the land.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, as before it has oftentimes declared, the State of Kentucky hath ever been, and is now, true and loyal to the government of the United States of America, and is determined to maintain loyalty against both domestic and foreign foes.

Resolved, That this General Assembly perceives a manifest difference between any administration of the government and the government itself—the one is transitory, and in duration only to that period;

by which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; her is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, in the exercise of its right to differ in opinion with the National Executive, enters its protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated 1st March, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves within certain States, holding such to be unwise, unconstitutional, and

and, that this General Assembly demand the power which has recently been taken by the President of the United States, under the guise of military necessity, as proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist, and suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, is tantamount by the constitution, and its tenets to subordinate civil to military authority and to subvert constitutional and free government.

of the 19th of May, 1862,
school. That this General Assembly
proper further to d
with all the loyal p
shall with pleasure
tion of a desire
States to return to
ernment of the Uni
ent, cordially and
em in the restorati
ment of such go
toed, that Kentuck
will adhere to

...the Union, as the best, the best hope of popular freedom; all wrongs which may have been committed or evils which may exist, will come under the Consitution and within the power of the people to be corrected by the peaceful suffragings of the free people. That the General Assembly may hope the recent manifestations of concern and sentiment among the people of the now independent States in the recent elections, and regard the same as a sign of a good purpose on their part to

to with all other loyal citizens—give to the rights of every section, and in the Union, and the Constitution as they are ordained by the founders of the Republic.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Assembly, a convention should be called for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the National Constitution as experience prove to be necessary to maintain the instrument in the spirit and meaning of its origin; and to that end we reaffirm our resolutions recommending a call for

Resolved, That the laws of this State be maintained and enforced, and that it be the duty of the constituted authorities of this State to see to it that by all constitutional means this indispensable end shall be attained.

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Governor of each State, with a request that he lay same before the Legislature of each State, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. Our Senate

acted, and our representative recommended, to use their best efforts to accomplish the objects of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the present carelessness and rebellion should be crushed by the power of the Federal Government, and national authority restored over all the States; and we are in favor of devoting whole resources, if necessary, to the achievement of that object.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the intervention or mediation of any foreign powers in present troubles, preferring to settle our

...cultures in our own way; and all
...itions to that effect which may be made
... foreign State or nation ought to be
... fully but unequivocally declined by our
...ment.

... That the people of Kentucky have
... every insult and injury at the hands
... so-called Southern Confederacy, and
... motivated by every motive of interest and
... to oppose and overthrow it. This Con-
... has sought, and now seeks to break
... Union, forever dead and necessary to
... and when, by their oft-repeated dop-

they refuse to join in the work of treas-
 ismy, and ruin, is trampled down their

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

